TORNADOES AND YOUR LIVESTOCK Natural Disasters



Livestock can become injured, displaced or die during tornado situations. Protecting your livestock from tornados involves the following measures.

Before a Severe Storm

• Maintain an inventory.

 Keep a current list of all animals on your farm; include their location and any records of ownership.

Have identification for all animals.

 Make sure animals have some form of permanent identification (e.g., ear tags, tattoos).

Have an emergency plan.

- Tornadoes can cause structural damage and power outages.
- Have well maintained backup generators or alternate power sources for livestock production operations.
- In the event of animal escape, have handling equipment (e.g., halters, nose leads) and safety and emergency items for your vehicles and trailers.

• Ensure a safe environment.

- Assess the stability and safety of barns and other structures.
- Remove loose objects from fields or livestock areas that may become potential flying debris.

During a Severe Storm

- Be aware animal behavior may change before, during and even after a disaster.
- · Livestock sense tornadoes in advance.
 - □ If your family or house is at risk, ignore livestock.
 - If your personal security isn't threatened, you may only have time to open routes of escape for your livestock.

· Livestock safety.

- If possible, bring animals into a barn or shelter well in advance of a storm.
- Make sure they have plenty of food and water.
- Keep them away from areas with windows.
- NEVER leave animals tied up or restrained outside.

After a Severe Storm

- Assess your animals and building structures.
 - Survey damage to your barns and other structures; assess the stability and safety.
 - Examine your animals closely; contact your veterinarian if you observe injuries.
- · Cleanup safely.
 - Gather and dispose of trash, limbs, wire, and damaged equipment that could harm livestock.
- Provide non-contaminated feed or water.
 - $\hfill\square$ Provide clean, uncontaminated water.
 - Do not use any feed or forage that may have been contaminated by chemical or pesticides.
- Animal disposal.
 - Record any animal deaths.
 - Dispose of dead carcasses.
 - Check with your state or local authorities for proper disposal methods for animal carcasses.

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